

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 16. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

List of Letters

In the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of
April, 1815—which, if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post Of-
fice as dead letters:

Armstrong John 2
Armstrong Andrew 2
Armstrong Samuel
Atchison Alexander
Ashby Benjamin
Annes Elizabeth 2
Annes Robert B. 2
Alford & Durritson
Abernathy Blackstone
Alexander Judith
Alexander William 3

Brown George
Brown James 2
Brown John
Brown Abr. C.
Brown Isaac
Brown Dr. Saml.
Brown Eliza
Brownlee George 2
Boggs Robert 3
Breckenridge Robt. 2
Breckenridge John 2
Bledsoe Aaron
Bledsoe Richard
Bradford William
Bradford Daniel
Bradford Fielding
Barr Robt. Senr.
Barr John 2
Battenger Francis 3
Butler Jno. 2
Bell Eanice
Bell Franky
Burch Stapleton
Burch Samuel
Brannan Graydon
Brandon Joseph
Blanks Josephus
Boyd John
Bland John
Bryan Enoch
Bowles Isaac
Brockman Job
Bently William
Benson John
Barrow David
Boswell Thomas E.
Baird T. D. 2
Barker William
Bolton John
Baker Isaac
Bowen E.
Boswell W. E.

Alexander George
Angel Cynthia
Angel Elias
Anderson Caroline
Allford William
Aicor James
Allnett Edward R.
Allen Richard
Anyon John
Arvine John
Brite Henry
Buchanan Nancy
Buchanan Joseph
Bowman John
Black Joseph
Beach John
Beauchamp S.
Beanklan William
Ball James
Barklow William
Beatty James
Bolds Joseph
Barbour Phil. S.
Rainbridge Abm.
Bartlett Wm.
Boys William
Bullock Edmund
Balls William
Barton Jno. or David
Blythe Jeremiah
Brink Patsey
Barret Elisha
Bosworth David
Bridges Henry
Beoddis Edwin
Bruce Waddie
Barret John
Blackmore John
Ballard Curtis
Barnet Polly
Brashbar Walter 2
Bell David
Byrd Abraham
Barker John
Bryan Enoch
Brook Elias
Berry John
Clerk F. C. C.
Bowes Joseph
Brooks Elias
Barker Wilson H.

Cook William B.
Candle John 2
Crockham Philip
Clark Cary L.
Cross John
Clarke Thomas 2
Case Walter
Christian John
Christon John 2
Cole Richard
Chase Abel D. 3
Camp Wm. 2
Cock John G. 2
Cecil John G. 2
Campbell Isabella
Campbell Margaret
Campbell John Col. 4
Cogswell Samuel
Clopper Dr. John
Chamlin Mary Ann
Clark Enoch
Cox Jacob
Chowning Charles
Cox Benjamin S.
Cromwell Oliver
Creath Jacob 2
Carlisle Daniel
Campbell Chas. L.

Blackmore John
Ballard Curtis
Barnet Polly
Brashbar Walter 2
Bell David
Byrd Abraham
Barker John
Bryan Enoch
Brook Elias
Berry John
Clerk F. C. C.
Bowes Joseph
Brooks Elias
Barker Wilson H.
Cummens Thomas
Chatterton Thomas
Childs Linsey
Childs Thos. C. & Co.
Cavins Wm. 2
Carr Dabney
Conaway Peter
Chrissman Mr.
Cockrell Susan
Crothers Abner
Campbell James
Coghlan Edward
Clifford Ann
Chamberlain Thos.
Conquest James
Cummings Wm.
Collins Sarah
Culson Edward
Clark James C.
Coggessell George
Caldwell William
Cockshott Arthur
Cabell Harriet
Chamberlain Ellenor
Comstock Daniel
Carr Joseph
Clemens James

Dunn Robt.
Dodds David
Dillen John
Duke Wm.
Davenport Wm.
Dascumb Daniel
Duncan C. K. & Co.
Doney George
Drasdale Reuben
Epperson Francis
Essex Wm. & Son
Ears Samuel
Ears David
Eades Thos.

Ferguson John & Peter
Faulconer Thomas
Faulconer Joseph
Frary James
Foster Isaac
Faustleroy Joseph
Fair James
Finch Wm.
Fink John
Ferguson Priscilla
Ferguson Thomas
Grant Thomas
Gildford Nathan
Graves Thos. W.
Greathouse Wm.
Griffiths Thomas
Garrison Elwell
Grayham Richd.
Gault Wm.
Gibson Lucy
Gwathney Isaac
Gray W. S.
Gaines Samuel
Grate John
Gamble Samuel
Gist Henry C.

Hart John
Hardman Edward
Haden Joel H.
Hess Henry
Hannegan E. B.
Helms Thomas
Hogan Lewis 2
Hughes John
Hawkins Augustus
Handley John
Haslup Susan
Hawley Eleazer
Harris Randolph
Harrison C. Robt.
Higbee Josh.
Hawkins Thos. W.
Hardesty David
Hamilton James
Hastings Benj.
Harris Edwd.
Hawkins Martin 3
Holloway Owen
Hamlet Susan
Haggard John
Headdington Abel 2
Haden Wm. D.

Juit M. M.
Jamison Wm. M.
James W. D. H. 3
Jones William
Ives Wm. 2
Johnson J. C.
Johnson Simpson
Johnson Orrin 3
Johnson Francis
Kennedy John
Krummer Wm. F. 2
Krouse Peter
Kaiser William
Kennedy Walter
Kemper Tilman
Kneeland E. H.
Luman Sally
Leany Joseph
Luney Thos. 2
Love William
Lay Nancy 2
Long Elisha
Leonard Carlos
Lawes Thomas
Latta James
Lakin Benj.

Musgrave Cuthbert
Moody Burjess S.
Moore Samuel T.
Moore Harben 3
Martington James
Morgan Sally
Moore David H. 2
Merrieth Wm.
Martin David
Milligan Josh.
Milson John
Morris Thos. S. 2
Munday James
Mantel Wm.
Metcalf Barnett
Moody Burjess
Miller John B.
Martin Kitty
Moore Wm.
Moore John T. 2
Moble William
Mefford Margaret
Milton Elijah 3

M'Dowell James
M'Isaac Isaac
M'Glellan David 2
M'Callum Daniel
M'Cauley James
M'Nair R. H. 2
M'Crossky Elijah
M'Pheeters Addison
M'Coy Daniel
M'Lean Cornelius
M'Qua Mr.
M'Croskey James
M'Brice Samuel
M'Afee Robert
Nichols Daniel
Noe James

Offutt H. J. 2
Oenal Robert
Outen Leavy
Owens Joshua
Overton Rebecca
Price John Rev.
Price Willis
Patterson David W.
Pagget William
Preston Walter
Pearson Edmund
Payne Nathan
Peacher Wm.
Pearson C.
Platt John
Philson Thomas 4
Pinkard George
Pew Jonathan

Quarles Roger 3
Russell Andrew
Robinson Thomas 2
Roper Wm.
Russell Robert 2
Rohrer Jacob
Robinson Doctr. W.
Railey Peter I.
Rutherford Rachael
Ridgely Richard
Richards Meriam
Reis Joseph
Rankin Parker
Rigg Jonathan
Robins John

Sanders Julius
Smith Clement 2
Smith Hugh
Smith Joseph
Smith Julia Ann
Smith George
Smith J. B. N.
Smith Doct. Sam. 2
Smith Thomas
Smith Claiborne
Smith Eliza F.
Smith William
Smith Mary Ann
Smith Temple
Smith Stephen
Smith Joseph D.

Smith John
Smith Susana
Smith Greenberry
Smith Mathew
Smith W.
Smithson John M.
Steel Nancy
Steel James 2
Steel James H. 2
Steel Thomas
Shoats Mary
Shoats Wm. 2
Shipley Richard
Sties Wm.
Scott John
Shields James C.
Sergeant Peggy
Shipham Eliakam
Swan George
Stivers Wm.
Stunstal Eliza
Saunders Robert
Sharp Richard
Sparks Elenor
Spires Noah
Sharswood Levin
Seimer Martin
Shelton John
Scrivener John
Shields Jas. C.
Sterling John
Stephens Thomas
Seldon George
Shelby Col. Jas. 2
Shelby Isaac
Shofstall Floris
Saunderson Wm.

Trustees of the Town
Thomson William
Trimble James
Taylor Josephus
Tompkins Jane 2
Talbot Daniel
Terrell George 2
Thompson Fauster
Tomlinson Wm.
Tilford John W. 2
True James
Todd David
Taul Micah
Taylor James K.
Talbot Jonathan
Upson Stephen
Volteniers Merstys.

Winn George
Winn Minor 2
Williams Wm. 4
Wainright John 5
Wilson Robert 2
Warwick W. R.
West John
Williams Joshua
Whitney George
Wood Wm.
Williams Benj. 3
Wallace Thomas
Walters Bladen
Wilson Doctr. J. P.
Walsh James 2
Wiley Widow
Williams Hanson
Wheelock Jesse
Wilson Samuel

Young Richd.
Volteniers Merstys.
Winn George
Winn Minor 2
Williams Wm. 4
Wainright John 5
Wilson Robert 2
Warwick W. R.
West John
Williams Joshua
Whitney George
Wood Wm.
Williams Benj. 3
Wallace Thomas
Walters Bladen
Wilson Doctr. J. P.
Walsh James 2
Wiley Widow
Williams Hanson
Wheelock Jesse
Wilson Samuel

Mimms Gideon
Moore Nimrod
Martin John
Marshall James
Morgan Asa
Metcalf Hui
Merrieth Ebenr. 2
Mather Robert
Morrison George
Moffit George
Murphy John
Morris Joshua
Muir Esley
Murdoe Joseph
Mahon Thos. S.
Merglene Jane
Martin John
Maxwell Robt.
Moore Francis
Martin James
Martin Valentine
Morriss Joshua
Murchant Thos.

M'Pheters Wm.
M'Garty Justin B.
M'Glellan Wm.
M'Dowell Hester
M'Allice Thomas 2
M'Daniel Philip
M'Call Ross
M'Grannahan Chas.
M'Donnell Alexr. 2
M'Mahon James
M'Coy Robt.
M'Daniel Philip
M'Chesney John 2
M'Chesney William

Noel Wm. 2
Neuman Jonathan
Orris Oliver 2
Owings Bale
Orange John 2
O'Fallon John
Oyerton James
Pogue Elijah
Palmerate Wm.
Patterson Nelly
Patterson Wm.
Preston Francis
Parker Polly
Pigg Louis
Pollock Wm.
Pagget Nancy
Poindexter Wm.
Pullen Henry
Payne Edward

Reed Wm.
Rose Wm. 4
Remington Wm.
Redman Reuben
Richardson Thomas
Reed Robert
Robinson Wm.
Roots (an Outer)
Royle Thomas
Ritter George A.
Rodes James
Roman William
Robins John
Richardson James
Rawlins John & W.

Stone Henry
Soudoskey Jacob
Suddith Henry
Starling Jas. or Jno.
Seroggin Johnson
Spencer Samuel
Slaughter Wm.
Smart John
Sheely Benj.
Saunders Benj.
Shortridge John
Sayres Hannah 2
Shutter John
Summers John
Stiverson Jacob
Strous George

Smith John
Smith Susana
Smith Greenberry
Smith Mathew
Smith W.
Smithson John M.
Steel Nancy
Steel James 2
Steel James H. 2
Steel Thomas
Shoats Mary
Shoats Wm. 2
Shipley Richard
Sties Wm.
Scott John
Shields James C.
Sergeant Peggy
Shipham Eliakam
Swan George

Stivers Wm.
Stunstal Eliza
Saunders Robert
Sharp Richard
Sparks Elenor
Spires Noah
Sharswood Levin
Seimer Martin
Shelton John
Scrivener John
Shields Jas. C.
Sterling John
Stephens Thomas
Seldon George
Shelby Col. Jas. 2
Shelby Isaac
Shofstall Floris
Saunderson Wm.

Thomas James 2
Todd Dr. John
Todd North
Thompson Wm.
Troutman Mr.
Tarlton Alfred
Thompson George
Thompson Thomas
Thomas John
Topson Samuel
Tirouse Peter
Tunstall Eliza C.
Tomlinson Wm.
Tanner John
Underwood Richard
Vanpelt Mr.

Wood Henry
Williamson Garrett
Woodward George
Winters James
Whiting Amos
Wheeler Jesse W.
Washington John
Wilkinson Josh.
Williams Zephania
Williams Daniel
West Charles
Watt John
Wilson Robert
Welch Thomas
Ware Daniel
Williams Benj.
Will David
Wardlow John

Yeris Englehard
AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE, on a new and
improved plan, is now for sale by
H. ELLINGWOOD.
Enquire at the Shoe Store of Hay & Bordman.
February 18, 1815. 8-11

19 Barrels of Tanners' Oil,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
For sale—Apply to JAMES GARRISON,
Opposite to the Branch Bank.
March 27, 1815. 14-11

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.
I. & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public in general, that they still
continue to carry on the above business in all
their branches at their former stand opposite
Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington—
They return their sincere thanks for past pa-
tronage, and hope by their strict attention to
business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
Which they will sell much lower than has
ever been sold in the western country. Coun-
try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe
and Tassels.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock
Work, &c.
CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assort-
ment of
Saddlery, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.
The highest price in Cash will be given for
old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-11

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for
several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities
in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will
open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Aca-
demy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th
instant, a DANCING SCHOOL, where he will teach
the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most
fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities,
viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Allemandes, German and
Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired
Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be
taught in the School.—ALSO,
The French Language will be taught by J. Dar-
rac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen
desirous of learning that language. By his mode of
teaching, which experience has proved to be the
best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter,
any person acquainted with the principles of the
English or other languages, to read and translate any
French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed,
are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr.
Giron's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at
Mrs. Beck's Academy.
Persons wishing to take private lessons will be
punctually attended to by applying to John Dar-
rac at Mr. Giron's.
As soon as the School is organized, there will be
a Practising Ball every other week.
For terms and particulars apply as above.
Lexington, January 11, 1815.

Law of the United States.
(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT
To provide additional revenues for defraying
the expenses of government, and maintain-
ing the public credit, by laying duties on
household furniture, and on gold and silver
watches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That there shall be and
hereby is imposed an annual duty on all house-
hold furniture kept for use, the value of which,
in any one family, with the exception of beds,
bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures,
and articles made in the family from domestic
materials, shall exceed two hundred dollars in
money, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding four hundred dollars, one
dollar.
If above four hundred and not exceeding six
hundred dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.
If above six hundred and not exceeding one
thousand dollars, three dollars.
If above one thousand and not exceeding
fifteen hundred dollars, six dollars.
If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding
two thousand dollars, ten dollars.
If above two thousand and not exceeding
three thousand dollars, seventeen dollars.
If above three thousand and not exceeding
four thousand dollars, twenty-eight dollars.
If above four thousand and not exceeding
six thousand dollars, forty-five dollars.
If above six thousand and not exceeding nine
thousand dollars, seventy-five dollars.
If above nine thousand dollars, one hundred
dollars: which duty shall be paid by the owner
of the said household furniture.

That there shall be, and hereby is, likewise
imposed an annual duty of two dollars on
every gold watch kept for use, and of one dol-
lar on every silver watch kept for use, which
duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
whenever lists of property shall hereafter be
taken in any collection district, under a general
assessment therein by the assistant assessors,
as required by the "Act for the assessment
and collection of direct taxes and internal
duties," passed July the twenty-second, one
thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or by any
other act, passed or to be passed, lists of the
value of the household furniture, as classed by
the first section of this act, with the number
and description of watches, within such col-
lection district, belonging to each person
therein taxable as aforesaid, with the name of
the owner or agent, shall be made out in writ-
ing by such person or his agent, and delivered
to the assistant assessor, at the time of his
application thereof, which shall be the same
time as that prescribed in the act then in force,
for the delivery of the lists therein required to
be delivered; and the said assistant assessor
is hereby empowered and directed to apply
thereof at the dwelling of said person, or his
agent, at the said time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any
person or agent, as aforesaid, shall not be
prepared to exhibit a written list when re-
quired, and shall consent to disclose the value
of any and all the said household furniture,
and the number of watches, as aforesaid, in
such case it shall be the duty of the assistant
assessor to make such list, which being dis-
tinctly read and assented to, shall be received
as the list aforesaid of such person, and be
certified as such by the said assistant assessor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any
person or agent shall deliver or disclose
to any assessor any false or fraudulent list,
with intent to defeat or evade the purposes of
this act, such person or agent shall forfeit and
pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be
recovered in any court having competent
jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in
case any person, whether owner or agent as
aforesaid, shall be absent from his place of
residence at the time an assistant assessor shall
apply to receive the list of such person, it
shall be the duty of such assessor, to leave at
the house or place of residence of such person,
a written note or memorandum, requiring him
to present to such assessor the list aforesaid,
within ten days from the date of such note or
memorandum; and if any person, on being
notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse
or neglect to give such list as aforesaid, within
such time, it shall be the duty of the said as-
sessor, to make, according to the best infor-
mation which he can obtain, such lists, which
lists, so made and subscribed by such assessor,
shall be received as the lists aforesaid of such
person; and the person so failing or neglect-
ing, unless in case of sickness or absence from
home, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum
of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the
several assistant assessors in each of the said
collection districts shall deliver the lists afore-
said to the principal assessor, within the time
prescribed by the thirteenth section of the
"Act for the assessment and collection of
direct taxes and internal duties," passed
twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and
thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein
designated: Provided, That if the said time
be altered by any act subsequently passed,
such delivery shall be within the time last
prescribed therefor.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the
respective principal assessors shall make out,
according to the lists received from the assist-
ant assessors, a general list or lists of all
persons taxable as aforesaid, specifying the
name of the owner or agent, the valuation of
the household furniture, with the number and
description of the watches as aforesaid, and
the duty payable on each; which list or lists
shall be made out in alphabetical order, for
each county or smaller division of a collection
district, as may be directed by the secretary of
the treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each
of the collectors of the direct taxes and in-
ternal duties, for the collection districts afore-



Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying
the expenses of government, and maintain-
ing the public credit, by laying duties on
household furniture, and on gold and silver
watches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That there shall be and
hereby is imposed an annual duty on all house-
hold furniture kept for use, the value of which,
in any one family, with the exception of beds,
bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures,
and articles made in the family from domestic
materials, shall exceed two hundred dollars in
money, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding four hundred dollars, one
dollar.
If above four hundred and not exceeding six
hundred dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.
If above six hundred and not exceeding one
thousand dollars, three dollars.
If above one thousand and not exceeding
fifteen hundred dollars, six dollars.
If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding
two thousand dollars, ten dollars.
If above two thousand and not exceeding
three thousand dollars, seventeen dollars.
If above three thousand and not exceeding
four thousand dollars, twenty-eight dollars.
If above four thousand and not exceeding
six thousand dollars, forty-five dollars.
If above six thousand and not exceeding nine
thousand dollars, seventy-five dollars.
If above nine thousand dollars, one hundred
dollars: which duty shall be paid by the owner
of the said household furniture.

That there shall be, and hereby is, likewise
imposed an annual duty of two dollars on
every gold watch kept for use, and of one dol-
lar on every silver watch kept for use, which
duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
whenever lists of property shall hereafter be
taken in any collection district, under a general
assessment therein by the assistant assessors,
as required by the "Act for the assessment
and collection of direct taxes and internal
duties," passed July the twenty-second, one
thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or by any
other act, passed or to be passed, lists of the
value of the household furniture, as classed by
the first section of this act, with the number
and description of watches, within such col-
lection district, belonging to each person
therein taxable as aforesaid, with the name of
the owner or agent, shall be made out in writ-
ing by such person or his agent, and delivered
to the assistant assessor, at the time of his
application thereof, which shall be the same
time as that prescribed in the act then in force,
for the delivery of the lists therein required to
be delivered; and the said assistant assessor
is hereby empowered and directed to apply
thereof at the dwelling of said person, or his
agent, at the said time.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any
person or agent, as aforesaid, shall not be
prepared to exhibit a written list when re-
quired, and shall consent to disclose the value
of any and all the said household furniture,
and the number of watches, as aforesaid, in
such case it shall be the duty of the assistant
assessor to make such list, which being dis-
tinctly read and assented to, shall be received
as the list aforesaid of such person, and be
certified as such by the said assistant assessor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any
person or agent shall deliver or disclose
to any assessor any false or fraudulent list,
with intent to defeat or evade the purposes of
this act, such person or agent shall forfeit and
pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be
recovered in any court having competent
jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in
case any person, whether owner or agent as
aforesaid, shall be absent from his place of
residence at the time an assistant assessor shall
apply to receive the list of such person, it
shall be the duty of such assessor, to leave at
the house or place of residence of such person,
a written note or memorandum, requiring him
to present to such assessor the list aforesaid,
within ten days from the date of such note or
memorandum; and if any person, on being
notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse
or neglect to give such list as aforesaid, within
such time, it shall be the duty of the said as-
sessor, to make, according to the best infor-
mation which he can obtain, such lists, which
lists, so made and subscribed by such assessor,
shall be received as the lists aforesaid of such
person; and the person so failing or neglect-
ing, unless in case of sickness or absence from
home, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum
of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the
several assistant assessors in each of the said
collection districts shall deliver the lists afore-
said to the principal assessor, within the time
prescribed by the thirteenth section of the
"Act for the assessment and collection of
direct taxes and internal duties," passed
twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and
thirteen, for the delivery of the lists therein
designated: Provided, That if the said time
be altered by any act subsequently passed,
such delivery shall be within the time last
prescribed therefor.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the
respective principal assessors shall make out,
according to the lists received from the assist-
ant assessors, a general list or lists of all
persons taxable as aforesaid, specifying the
name of the owner or agent, the valuation of
the household furniture, with the number and
description of the watches as aforesaid, and
the duty payable on each; which list or lists
shall be made out in alphabetical order, for
each county or smaller division of a collection
district, as may be directed by the secretary of
the treasury.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each
of the collectors of the direct taxes and in-
ternal duties, for the collection districts afore-

said, shall, within sixty days from the day on
which the principal assessor shall have
received the said lists from the assistant assess-
ors, be furnished by the principal assessor
with one or more of the lists prepared in con-
formity with the preceding section, by the
principal assessor, signed and certified by him.
And each collector, on receiving a list as afore-
said, shall subscribe three receipts: one of
which shall be given on a full and correct copy
of such list, which list and receipt shall re-
main with the principal assessor, and be open
to the inspection of any person who may ap-
ply to inspect the same; and the other two
receipts shall be given on aggregate statements
of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross
amount of each of the aforesaid duties, to be
collected in each county or state district
contained in the collection district; one of
which aggregate statements and receipts shall
be transmitted to the commissioner of the
revenue, and the other to the comptroller of
the treasury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That each
of the said collectors, or his deputies, shall,
within ten days after receiving his list
agreeably to the "Act for the assessment and
collection of direct taxes and internal duties,"
passed twenty-second July, eighteen hundred
and thirteen, or agreeably to any act subse-
quently passed or to be passed, advertise in
one newspaper printed in his collection dis-
trict, if any there be, and by notifications to be
posted up in at least four public places in his
collection district, that the said duties have
become due and payable, and state the times
and places at which he or they will attend to
receive the same, which shall be within twenty
days after such notification; and with respect
to persons who shall not attend, according to
such notifications, it shall be the duty of each
collector, in person or by deputy, to apply once
at their respective dwellings within such dis-
trict, and there demand the duties payable by
such persons, which application shall be made
within sixty days after the receipt of the said
list by the collector; and if the said duties
shall not be then paid, or within twenty days
thereafter, it shall be the duty of such collect-
or and his deputies to proceed to collect the
said duties, by distress and sale of the goods,
chattels, or effects, of the persons delinquent;
and in case of such distress, it shall be the
duty of the officer charged with the collection
to make, or cause to be made, an account of
the goods or chattels which may be distrained,
a copy of which, signed by the officer making
such distress, shall be left with the owner or
possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects,
or at his dwelling, with a note of the sum
demanded, and the time and place of sale;
and the said officer shall forthwith cause a
notification to be publicly posted up at two of
the taverns nearest to the residence of the per-
son whose property shall be distrained, or of
his agent, or at the court house of the same
county, if not more than ten miles distant,
which notice shall specify the articles dis-
trained, and the time or place proposed for the
sale thereof; which time shall not be less
than ten days from the date of such notifica-
tion, and the place proposed for sale not more
than five miles distant from the place of
making such distress: Provided, That in any
case of distress for the payment of the duties
aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects, so
distrained, shall and may be restored to the
owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof,
payment or tender thereof shall be made to
the proper officer charged with the collection,
of the full amount demanded, together with
such fee for levying, and such sum for the
necessary and reasonable expenses of removing
and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects, so
distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by
the laws or practice of the state or territory
wherein the distress shall have been made;
but in case of non-payment or tender as afore-
said, the said officer shall proceed to sell the
said goods, chattels, or effects, at public auc-
tion, and shall and may retain from the pro-
ceeds of such sales, the amount demandable
for the use of the U. States, with the necessary
and reasonable expenses of distress and sale,
and a commission of five per centum thereon
for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any
there be, to the person whose goods, chattels,
or effects, shall have been distrained, or to his
agent: Provided, That it shall not be lawful
to make distress of the tools or implements of
a trade or profession, beasts of the plough
necessary for the cultivation of improved lands,
arms, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of every owner, or his agent,
of household furniture, or watches as aforesaid,
within a collection district of any state in
which said collection district lists of property
shall not, under a general assessment therein,
have been directed by law to be taken pre-
viously to the month of February in any year,
by the assistant assessors, conformably to the act
entitled "An act for the assessment and col-
lection of direct taxes and internal duties,"
passed the twenty-second of July, one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen, or to any act subse-
quently passed, to transmit during the said
month of February in said year, to the prin-
cipal assessor of the said collection dis-
trict, a list in writing, stating the value of the
household furniture, with the number and de-
scription of watches, owned or possessed by
such person, on failure to do which, every
such person, whether owner or agent, shall
forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dol-
lars. And it shall be the duty of the principal
assessor to cause a written or printed notice
to be left, previous to the said month, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
at every inhabited house within the collection
district, requiring every person to make out
and render the lists annually as aforesaid—
And it shall be the duty of the principal assess-
or, every year, within sixty days after the
expiration of the said month, to make out, and
deliver to the collector, lists in the manner
prescribed by the seventh and eighth sections
of this act, and of the collector, thereupon,
to proceed in all respects as is required by
the eighth and ninth sections of this act, in
cases where lists as aforesaid shall have been
taken by the assistant assessors, excepting so
far as regards the times of paying the said
duties, and of notifying and applying for the
same, all of which shall be the same as those
fixed in relation to the then existing direct tax
becoming due.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of the preceding section of this act,
shall, under the penalty thereby provided, be
observed in, and shall apply to, the several
collection districts within the territories, or
districts, wherein no direct tax is laid, except

ing that the collectors therein shall perform all the duties required thereby to be performed by the principal assessors: *Provided*, That instead of the receipt of the collector, to the lists received from the principal assessor, the collector shall affix thereto a certificate, that the same is correct, and shall lodge with the marshal for the direct, the copy of the general list, which would otherwise have remained with the principal assessor, which list shall remain with the marshal, and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same: *And* *Provided*, That the times for paying the said duties in such collection district, and of notifying and applying for the same, shall be the same relatively to the date of such certificate, as in the other collection districts they are required to be relatively to the date of the collector's receipt.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be the owner of household furniture, a part of which shall be in one house and a part in another, the valuation of each part thereof shall be distinctly made.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That within the meaning of this act, household furniture shall be considered as including plate, clocks, and time pieces (except watches), pictures, and as excluding books, maps, and philosophical apparatus.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the objects taxed as aforesaid which shall belong to any charitable, religious, or literary institution, or which shall belong to the U. States, or any state or territory, or shall be permanently or specially exempted from taxation at the time of the passing of this act, by the laws of the state or territory wherein the same may be situated, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and the specification, and from the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases in which it may be doubtful who is chargeable with the duties aforesaid, they shall be paid by the person in whose possession the articles taxed shall have been at the time of ascertaining the said duties, except where such person or his agent cannot, at the time of collecting the same, be found within the collection district in which they were ascertained, in which case they shall be paid by the person then in possession of such articles.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any errors shall be committed in collecting, making out, or rendering the lists aforesaid by the assistant or principal assessors, or the collectors, the same may and shall be corrected in such way and within such time as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act, which shall specify the value of the household furniture, with the number and description of watches, for which a duty shall have been paid.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the forms of lists and notifications required by this act, shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any officer in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That any assistant assessor who shall wilfully neglect or fail to perform any of the duties herein required to be performed, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any principal assessor or collector who shall wilfully fail or neglect to perform any of the duties herein required to be performed by him, shall, for every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That for performing the duties herein required, there shall be annually allowed and paid to each principal assessor at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents for every thousand persons in his collection district, according to the previous census; to each collector in districts in which the direct tax is not laid, there shall be annually allowed and paid at the same rate; and to each assistant assessor, where the lists aforesaid shall be taken, there shall be allowed and paid for taking the same at the rate of five dollars for every hundred lists delivered to the principal assessor, each of which lists shall contain the several objects herein taxed; besides which there shall be allowed and paid to each principal assessor or collector, for collection districts in which lists as aforesaid, under a general assessment therein, shall not be made by the assistant assessors, five dollars for every thousand persons in his collection district, according to the previous census, for delivering the notices required to be left in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at each inhabited house: *Provided*, That no additional allowance shall be made to the said officers for any contingent expenses, other than for advertising, printing, and paper, that may be incurred by them in the discharge of the duties hereby required to be performed; for the payment of which allowances, as well as those hereinafter authorized, seventy thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby annually appropriated.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where persons cannot be found to serve as principal or assistant assessors for the foregoing compensation, the president of the U. States is hereby empowered to make an additional allowance: *Provided*, That the whole sum so allowed shall not, in any year, exceed ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of "An act making further provisions for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by, and to be collected under this act, the same as of such duties and this act were recognized therein; which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are thereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligations, duties, and penalties, thereby imposed upon collectors, are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information, one

moiety thereof to the use of the U. States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform, of the cause, matter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expenses of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted and to be contracted, the duties laid and imposed by this act shall continue to be laid, levied, and collected, during the present war between the U. States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided always*, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce, or charge the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting, by law, at the same time and for the same purposes, other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced, or changed.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

January 18, 1815.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
To amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the first of February next, prescribed by the "act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," to the principal assessors to direct and cause the several assistant assessors, to inquire after and concerning all lands and other objects taxed, the first day of April next, and the same is hereby prescribed for that purpose. And that the time prescribed in the thirty-ninth section of the said act, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the collectors of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, after the current year, shall be some day in the month of May, instead of the month of February.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the thirteenth section of the "act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," be, and the same is hereby so amended, as that the several acts, required to be performed, previously to, or during the month of February, in any year, may, and shall be performed, previously to, or during the month of May, in any year, as the case may be, which last month, instead of February, shall be taken as the time referred to therein, for taking the lists of property under a general assessment; and it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in every year, within thirty years after the expiration of the said month of May, to make out and deliver to the collector the lists as is required to be rendered by the said last mentioned act, to which this act is a supplement and the like alteration hereby made in the tenth section of the said act shall be and is made in the other sections thereof, as far as any acts depending thereon are hereby required to be done.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the publication to be made by the collectors, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, as prescribed and required in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sections of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall, instead of being printed for sixty days, in at least one newspaper published in the state, as therein provided, be printed at least once a week, for eight weeks in succession, in every newspaper within the state, in which the laws of the United States are by public authority published; and for which printing the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay and allow a price, proportionate to the price of the other public printing done in said papers, and no more.

LANGDON CHEVES

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President, pro tempore, of the Senate.

March 3, 1815.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head-Quarters, } New-Orleans,

7th Mil. District, } March 14, 1815.

General Orders.

The major-general is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and the territory of Mississippi, the brave troops who have acted such a distinguished part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of major general Carroll and Thomas, and brigadier general Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states, and have them mustered for payment and discharge.—The troops from the Mississippi territory and state of Louisiana, both militia and volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by major Davis, asst. insp. gen. paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made thro' the department of war to have the troops of Tennessee

and Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the deputy commissary of ordnance and quarter-master general, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their dismissal. The Q. M. G. is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids belonging to the different corps. Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them. The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named, on their return march, on the requisition of the respective commanding officers who, it is expected, will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to remunerate, agreeably to the regulations of the war department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their commands.

The major general has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the president of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressed in flattering terms thro' the hon. secretary of war.

In parting, with those brave men whose destinies have been so long united with his own, and in whose labours and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the commanding general can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on merit so extraordinary, so unparalleled! Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—"these are the saviors of their country—these the patriot soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the conquerors of Europe! With what patience did you submit to privations—with what fortitude did you endure fatigue—what valour did you display in the day of battle! You have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory which will never perish.

Possessing those dispositions which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been gratified in war. Go then my brave companions, to your homes—to those tender connections and those blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor and crowned with laurels which will never fade. With what happiness will you not, when participating in the bosom of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—to the dangers you have encountered! How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight? Who, that never experienced your sufferings will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.

Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations to preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so ennobled your characters.

While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feelings towards those brave companions who accompanied him through difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount, and Shelby, and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardour of patriotism have these distinguished governors contributed all their exertions to provide the means of victory! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attended will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pomp of title, or the splendor of wealth, can bestow.

What a happiness it is to the commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was on no occasion, compelled to use, towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. If, after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to shew their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression, the commanding general has not confounded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with their seducers. Towards you fellow-soldiers, the most cheering recollections exist, blended alas! with regret that disease and war should have ravished from us so many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they perished, and of the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.

Farewell, fellow-soldiers. The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; is your's—the gratitude of a country of freemen is your's—your's the applause of an admiring world.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

The grand jury of Cocke county have nominated Gen. Jackson for the next governor of Tennessee, if he should retire from the army.

Capture of H. B. Majesty's schooner *St. Lawrence*, Lieut. James E. Gordon commander, by the private armed brig *Chasseur*, of Baltimore, Thos. Boyle, Esq. Commander.

Letter from Capt. Boyle to Mr. George P. Stevenson, one of the owners of the *Chasseur*, dated

At Sea, March 2, 1815.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 26th Feb. being about 6 leagues to windward of Havana, and two leagues from the land—at 11 A. M. discovered a schooner, bearing N. E. of us, apparently running before the wind; made every possible sail in chase, the convoy in sight, from the mast head, to leeward, laying to off Havana; at meridian, gaining fast on the chase, that appeared a large, long, low pilot built schooner, with yellow sides—she hauled up more to the northward, and apparently was endeavoring to escape us. At half past meridian, I fired a gun and hoisted the American flag, to ascertain, if possible, the nation which she belonged to; but she shewed no colours—she was carrying a press of sail, and in a few minutes carried away her fore top mast. She was at this time about three miles from us—she cut away the wreck of the top-mast immediately, and trimmed her sails sharp by the wind. At 1 P. M. drawing up with him very fast, she fired a stern chase gun at us, and hoisted English colours, shewing at the same time only three ports in the side next to us.

Under the impression that she was a running vessel bound to Havana and weakly armed and manned, I tried every effort to close with him as quick as possible. Saw but very few men on his deck, and hastily made small preparation for action, though my officers, myself and men, did not expect any fighting, of course we were not completely prepared for action. At 1 25, we were within pistol shot of him when he opened a tier of ten ports on a side, and gave us his broad side of round, grape and musket balls. I then opened the *Chasseur's* fire from the great guns and musketry, and endeavored to close with him, for the purpose of boarding; we heaving quick way at the time, shot ahead of him under his lee, he put his helm up, for the purpose of wearing across our stern and to give us a raking fire, which I prevented by timely taking notice of his intention, and putting our helm hard up also. He shot quick ahead, and I closed within ten yards of him; at this time, both fires were heavy, severe and destructive. I now found his men concealed under his bulwark, and that I had an enemy to contend with, and at 1 40, gave the order for boarding, which my brave officers and men cheerfully obeyed with unexampled quickness, instantly put the helm to starboard to lay him on board, and in the act of boarding he surrendered.—Mr. W. N. Christie, prize-master, from his courage and activity, got on board of her; out boat and sent her on board; she proved to be His Britannic Majesty's sch'r. *St. Lawrence*, commanded by James B. Gordon, formerly the famous privateer *Atlas* of Philadelphia, built in the Chesapeake, mounting 15 guns, 14 twelve pound carronades, upon an improved construction, and a long nine; allowed a complement of 75 men, and had on board a number of soldiers, marines and some gentlemen of the navy, passengers; bound express to the squadron off New Orleans; having, by report of her commander, six men killed, and seventeen wounded; but by various other reports, fifteen killed and twenty-three wounded, most of them badly, and several mortally. She was a perfect wreck, cut to pieces in the hull, and scarcely a rope left standing, and by report of her commander, not an officer on board, but was either killed or wounded, himself among the latter.

The *C's* sails and rigging suffered much, and from the zeal and anxiety of her brave crew to do their duty, and thereby exposing themselves, I had five men killed and eight wounded, myself among the latter, though very slightly. Thus ended the action in fifteen minutes after its commencement, and about eight minutes close quarters, with a force in every respect equal to our own.

The *Chasseur* mounts six twelve pounders, and eight short nine pound carronades, (the latter taken from one of her prizes) ten of our twelve pound carronades having been thrown overboard while hard chased by the *Borossa* frigate; and she had on board 89 men, besides several boys.

From the number of hammocks, full of beds, clothes, &c. found on board the *St. Lawrence*, it would lead to a belief that many more were killed than were reported. The *St. Lawrence* fired double the weight of shot that we did; from their 12's at close quarters, she fired a stand of grape, and two bags, containing 220 musket balls each—when from the *Chasseur's* nine, she fired six and four pound round shot, having no other, except some few grape—Were I to close this letter without mentioning the determined bravery of my first lieutenant, Mr. John Dieter, I should be acting very unjustly to my own feelings; my other lieutenants, Mr. Moran, and Mr. Hammond, N. Stansbury, as well as every other officer, behaved with a firmness seldom, if ever, equalled, and I believe never surpassed.

Yours, with great respect,

THOMAS BOYLE.

Mr. G. P. Stevenson, Baltimore.

P. S. On the night of the 26th the main top-mast of the *St. Lawrence* went by the board; such was her wretched condition, and from motives of humanity, and the solicitude of her commander, I made a flag or cartel of her, to carry the wounded to the Havana, for their better comfort and convenience, as I knew you would wish that I should mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate wounded. I hope you will not be displeased at what I have done—there was no other alternative but to make a cartel of her or destroy her. I should not willingly, perhaps, have sought a contest with a king's vessel, knowing it was not our object; but my expectations were at first a valuable vessel, and a valuable cargo also—when I found myself deceived, the honor of the flag entrusted to my charge, was not to be disgraced by flight. I sent to the wounded a parcel of shirts, and two bales of purser's slops to be distributed amongst them and the other prisoners. A copy of the correspondence between the captain of the *St. Lawrence* and myself, you have here enclosed, as well as my letter to your friends in Havana.

Return of the killed and wounded on board the privateer armed brig *CHASSEUR*, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, esq. commander, in her action with H. B. M. schooner *St. Lawrence*, Lieut. James E. Gordon, commander, on the 26th Feb. 1815.

KILLED, 5.—WOUNDED, 8.

Total, killed and wounded 13.

On board the U. S. privateer armed brig *Chasseur*, Feb. 27, 1815.

In event of Capt. Boyle's becoming a prisoner of war to any British cruiser, I consider it a tribute justly due to his humane and generous treatment of myself, the surviving officers and crew of H. B. M. schooner *St. Lawrence*, to state that his obliging attention and watchful solicitude to preserve our effects and render us comfortable during the short time we were

in his possession, was such as justly entitles him to the indulgence and respect of every British subject. I also certify that his endeavors to render us comfortable and to secure our property, were carefully seconded by all his officers, who did their utmost to that effect.

J. E. GORDON, Lieut. and Comdr.

of H. M. late sch'r. *St. Lawrence*.

To any Captain or commander of any British ship of war who may capture the *Chasseur*, or whatever vessel Capt. BOYLE commands.

Bozron, March 22.

The U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, is preparing and nearly ready for sea, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. She is ultimately destined for the Mediterranean, but will take out to Amsterdam his Excellency William Eustice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Holland. In the Congress will also take passage, the Rev. Edward Everett, of the Boston Brattle-street church, brother of the Secretary of Legation, and Madame Elizabeth and her son.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

The following letter will be read with emotions of pleasure and surprise, by those who have heretofore mourned—not without strong apparent ground—over what they considered the wretched conduct of France, induced by the unprecedented war which she has so long sustained. Nothing can exhibit in a stronger point of view the spirit and resources of that wonderful country.

To the Editor of the Port Folio.

SIR—A friend of mine, well acquainted with France before the revolution of 1792, and who has lately made a trip to that country from England, writes to me on his relanding in England by letter dated Oct. 7, 1814. I send you all that he says on France: and your readers may implicitly rely on the accuracy of the account so far as he gives it from his own observation.

T. C.

Carlisle, Dec. 14, 1814.

"I shall proceed to give you some information respecting the improvements I observed in my late trip to Paris, which has been a very pleasant one.

At Havre I noticed very large piers, a very large wet dock finished, and another just begun, which with the old docks would make Havre equal to Liverpool. I was informed that similar improvements were making in all the ports of the Channel, and I found it to be so at Dieppe. I crossed over to Honfleur; from thence to Caen, to see our friend Mr. R. I travelled along a magnificent road, of which about 20 miles were quite new, being opened about six months ago. The country was delightful; well cultivated; no waste land to be seen. At Caen, the lace manufactory is carried on to considerable extent. I became acquainted there with M. S. a very respectable Protestant clergyman. On remarking to him that I saw very few beggars now, whereas the cities used to be crowded with them, and that the people were in general well clothed, he told me that there was not now one-fourth of the number of beggars that there were before the revolution; that the people were better fed, better clothed and better paid for their labor. This he accounted for in a great measure independent of the war, by the division and cultivation of the large domains belonging to the crown, the clergy and the nobility. He rejoiced in the destruction of Bonaparte's power, but acknowledged that he had done great things for the country. I spoke of the conscription: he said the conscription itself, as a war measure, was not much complained of; nor did he ever see any such disinclination to the service as was represented in the English prints; while it only amounted to one in fifty of the population, it was not much spoken of as a grievance; but latterly complaints were common, inasmuch as it amounted to one in thirty-five, and married men had been called upon to act as national guards, and were drafted into the line. Last year also the *rent fonciere* or land tax, had been increased one-half.

The loss in men from the beginning of the revolution to the present time, was usually calculated at four millions; but it appears from authentic statistical documents, that the population within the bounds of old France was one-eighth greater now than at the commencement of the French revolution. He stated as a fact completely within his own knowledge, that he had baptized and there had been registered as many children within the last two years as in the preceding ten. There are neither poor laws nor poor rates now in France. There are noble establishments for the really necessitous, but every beggar is taken up and made to work, and paid according to his work. Indeed in Paris, there is scarcely a beggar to be seen, though they now begin cautiously to reappear. In Bonaparte's time there was none. He furnished employment for the people in so many useful undertakings, and provided establishments where the really impotent were supported. Our friend R. informed me, that notwithstanding the amount of the *rent fonciere*, the real taxes upon an estate of 400 acres were not the one-half of what the proprietor of such an estate would pay in England. He lets his land at the rate of five pounds sterling per acre, owing, no debt, to the market of Caen. I will send you a list of every description of tax he pays.

From Caen to Paris is a most delightful country, and the roads in excellent order. The French Diligence is not so elegant as the English, but it is really much more commodious. I paid thirty-six livres (thirty shillings sterling) for 56 leagues.

We had excellent dinners and suppers along the road, of ten and twelve dishes, consisting of fish, flesh and fowl, and a desert with plenty of wine, for ten lives, or eight shillings and four pence sterling, for three persons including servants.

At Paris I was greatly struck with improvements since my time. Besides the palaces, which are beyond any description I can give of them, many useful works have been completed, and many more begun and are now going on, except those which Bonaparte intended to commemorate his own exploits. Fountains, bridges, quays, large and commodious market places, halles, (such as the halle au bled or old corn-market) for the sale of wine, corn, cloth, leather, &c.—granaries for the storing of corn, large and commodious slaughter houses out of the city bounds, for within the city they are prohibited—new streets opened, old ones widened—these, with various other improvements, show that nothing escape the attention of Bonaparte—whatever my opinion of his conduct may be in other respects, his unremitting attention to useful improvements deserve great praise.

At Rouen, the cotton works are greatly increased, and all the people in full employ. It is found that they can undersell the English. It is calculated that the cotton manufacture alone furnishes employment to more than four hundred thousand people. I was much struck with some of their articles of cotton manufacture, particularly their shawls."

GENERAL HUMBERT.

To the Young, Enterprising and Brave! The undersigned being authorised by the commanding general to raise a corps of volunteers, under the title of "Legion des Francs," makes this public appeal to the patriotism and gallantry of those disposed to fight the common enemy, in defence of this state and their own rights. They will serve under officers speaking their own language, and be governed by those laws and trained under those tactics which have always insured victory in Europe. They will be led by men growing grey in service, against that haughty and perfidious people who have caused the misfortunes of the new and old world.

Frenchmen! you will take up arms in defence of a country which affords you an asylum when the intrigues of those English had driven you from all others. You fight for a people who received you as brethren, and admitted you to all the rights of citizenship, at a time when this privilege was enhanced by the perfidy of your enemies. Honor, patriotism, and gratitude, then, call you to arms, and the undersigned trusts, this appeal to his brave countrymen will not be in vain.

Spaniards! you are invited to arms against those English who, when called to protect, came but to destroy—against the violators and destroyers of St. Sebastian. You are called to oppose that perfidious nation who, while they professed to be fighting for the integrity of the Spanish monarchy, were stirring up its colonies to revolt, and furnishing them with arms. In a word, you will oppose that unprincipled government who long professed to be friends of the cortes, but now joins the stupid bigot who misrules your fine country, and has thrown into dungeons some of its most enlightened citizens. Aid, then, the freemen of America, in chastising these monsters, and they will not be ungrateful or slow in contributing to your prosperity and independence.

Foreigners of all nations, you also are invited to arm in a cause as just as it is universal—for what nation has not been betrayed, injured, and insulted, in its turn, by those insatiable islanders? Unite, then, with us, to chastise and humble the common enemy. You will be received as brethren in arms—your commander will make no distinction but in favor of the most valiant—nor shall any rivalry exist among us, but in the field of honor and race of glory.

The undersigned will here mention the terms offered by the commanding general as authorized by law. Besides the usual rations and clothing, each volunteer will receive one hundred and twenty dollars bounty, eight dollars monthly, and three hundred and fifty arpents of land at the end of the war, worth in this district at least fifteen hundred dollars. No corporal or disgraceful punishment will be permitted on any pretext in the "legion des Francs," and its services will be confined to the seventh military district. The soldier, by doing his duty, will always find his commander a friend and a father.

HUMBERT, General of Brigade.
New-Orleans, Feb. 7, 1815.

State of Kentucky, FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.
Robert Barr, COMPLAINANT against Simon Gratz, Hyman Gratz, Sarah Gratz, Rebecca Gratz, Joseph Gratz, Reuben Etting, and Frances his wife (late Frances Gratz), Samuel Hays, and Rithelie his wife (late Rithelie Gratz), Solomon Moses and Rachel his wife (late Rachel Gratz), heirs of Michael Gratz, deceased, DEFENDANTS.
IN CHANCERY.

THE complainant, by his attorney, this day filed his bill;—and the said defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the said court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken and considered as confessed against them;—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth agreeably to law; and it is ordered, that this suit be continued until the next court. A true copy. Attest,

A Caution.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment on or trading for a note executed by me to William Lowry for \$150 dated 7th of February last, the consideration for which said note was given, having failed—I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

BENJAMIN TYLER.
April 10, 1815.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of Elijah Foley, appointed by the county court of Fayette, do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing in any manner whatever, with said Foley, as we shall not consider ourselves, nor the estate of said Foley, bound by any such contract—and all persons are hereby forewarned from paying said Foley any monies which may have been due him previous to his insanity.

THOS. ROBERTS,
JOHN KELLER,
JACOB KELLER.
Lexington, 14th April, 1815.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 17.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 8, 1815.
"Cockburn denies that Spain has ceded the Floridas to Great-Britain, which I believe to be a fact. We don't want such troublesome neighbours in the heart of our country—our policy is to have as little to do with them hereafter as possible; and if they attempt to transgress to punish them immediately.—The frigate Constitution has been heard of lately. She was off Cape Finistere (Spain) and had heard of the peace—she was in hopes of meeting with a British frigate—several 50 gun ships have been dispatched in quest of her, but according to the London accounts, they have taken a different route. It is probable the Constitution may yet fall in with the Cork fleet, and make fine booty.—Spain has ordered the port of Havana to be shut against vessels of every nation. What does this mean? The corvette John Adams will sail for Bermuda to bring home and exchange the prisoners of war.—The new organization of the army has not yet taken place. It is believed that Generals Jackson and Brown, will be retained as major generals, if they will accept; and Scott, Maccomb, Ripley and Gaines, as brigadiers. Com. Decatur's official account of his engagement, with the Endymion, has been published in the Royal Gazette of Bermuda, by the Editor of which it has been contradicted. The merchants of that place have addressed Captain Hope of the Endymion, and presented him with a piece of plate for his gallantry in capturing the President. The mean soul'd wretch receives the merit imputed to him, although the Admiral had acknowledged—the President struck to the squadron. The Editor of the Royal Gazette states, that in consequence of his remarks on Commodore D's letter, he had a few days before been caned in the street by Lt. Randolph of the President, who afterwards made his escape from the guard that surrounded him.

When the news of peace reached Sacket's Harbour, one ship of 110 guns, another of 102, and a heavy frigate, were in considerable forwardness at that place,—and would have been ready for service early this spring. Whether the enemy had made correspondent preparations, is yet unknown to us. On Lake Champlain, they had 13 gun boats on the stocks, and had contracted for several large vessels. The trial of Wilkinson is over; but the result unknown.

From an official report made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears, there were 23,278,806 acres of land in that state, and that the value of her REAL ESTATE was \$301,842,850.

Captains Jones and Macdonough, are to command the frigates United States and Macedonian, which are under sailing orders for the Mediterranean.

The Dutch fleet, which sailed to make war on the Algerines, has been dispersed by a storm, and taken refuge in the ports of Holland. It is probable, that when re-united, it will co-operate with ours, in hostilities against that power.

The future disposal of Bonaparte, seems still to puzzle the crowned heads of Europe. Abandoning the project of exiling him to St. Helena, it is now stated, that he is to be sent to Scotland; and if the project is adopted, it is probable he will remain there a prisoner for life. It would be a singular circumstance, if the country which furnished the last refuge of the Bourbons, during their exile, should become the prison of their great competitor.

Many of the "Peace men" in Congress have voted in favour of the war with Algiers.—It is not, then, *war itself* to which they are opposed; but only *war with England!*—"Aye, there's the rub!" The British had captured more than nine hundred of our vessels and enslaved many thousands of our citizens—but it was *wrong* in the opinion of "Peace men" to declare war against them.—The *Algerine's* have captured but one of our vessels and enslaved but *twelve* of our citizens; but against them these "Peace men" think it is *right* to declare war?—Admirable consistency!!!

True American.

It is said, that after the signing of the Treaty of Peace at Ghent, Lord Gambier, one of the English negotiators observed to ours,

"Gentlemen you have made a good bargain, for we shall have to restore to you N. Orleans," and offered a bet of seven thousand guineas that it was then in possession of the British. Mr. Clay, one of our negotiators, immediately took it up and the money was staked.

ELECTIONS.

The general Election for state officers in New-HAMPSHIRE has terminated nearly in the same manner as it did last year, the federal candidate for Governor, (J. T. GILMAN) being re-elected by about the same majority as he obtained last year. This result, in a section of the country, whose politics have been for the last two years regularly "tending downwards," may be considered as favorable to republican principles.

The general election for Representatives to Congress and state legislators in Virginia commenced yesterday, and continues, on different days in different counties, for three weeks. We entertain no doubt but Virginia will be true to the principles in which she has gloriously triumphed.

Nat. Int.

MARTINIQUE RESTORED.

Philadelphia, April 1.
A Barbadoes paper, of December 15, contains accounts of the formal surrender of the colony of Martinique to the French, (pursuant to treaty) on the 2d of that month. The change of flag was announced by the thunder of artillery from the batteries and ships, while the populace ran the air with "Vive le Roy! Vive les Bourbons!" The most cordial unanimity prevailed amongst all parties, and a splendid entertainment was given by Sir James Leith, the commander in chief, in honor of the ceremony. The colony of Martinique is now, therefore, under the entire control of the government of France. Maj. General Lindsey is the governor of the colony.

From the Albany Argus.

The following extracts from the second report of the Merino Society of Great Britain may not be uninteresting, at this time, to many of our farmers and manufacturers. The society was established for the purpose of encouraging the breed of Merino sheep in that country; it is supported by a long list of members, among whom are several of great respectability; and at the head of which appears the name of Sir Joseph Banks, as president. From the whole tenor of the report, which was published in 1812, it appears, that a great deficiency of fine wool for their manufactures was apprehended, and it was conjectured that it would require at least twenty years before they would be able to supply, by wool of

English growth, the quantity annually imported. The state of Spain, since the publication of the report, has been such as to induce a belief that their flocks have suffered a still greater diminution. Happy, therefore, may we consider ourselves, that the enterprise of a few individuals has secured to the United States this useful animal. Whether the wool is therefore sought for by our own manufacturers, or those abroad, the rearing of these sheep cannot fail to continue an object deserving the attention of every farmer. An additional inducement for introducing this breed on every farm, will be found in the extracts of the report concerning the quality of the mutton, from which it appears, that the various crosses afford mutton equal, if not superior, to any of their former breeds; and in many instances a decided preference has been given to the Merino mutton. Many proofs of this might be adduced; such are selected as, it is hoped, will be satisfactory, and are best adapted, by their brevity, for insertion in a public journal. Editors of papers, who may think this communication of some importance to their readers are respectfully requested to insert it in their columns.

EXTRACTS.

"The vast importance of our woollen manufactures is demonstrated by the retrospect of a century, not a year of which elapsed without manifesting that to our ancestors it was an object of the first solicitude. Public attention, till lately, was not directed to the production of Merino wool, and the principal commercial advantages of Spain have been derived from our neglect and want of foresight. The following brief statement of our importations during the last three years, shew the numerous benefits we have conferred on other nations:

	Spanish.	Other Sorts.	Total.
1809	5,046,707	1,799,236	6,845,933
1810	8,133,205	2,802,318	10,935,523
1811	4,291,973	445,324	4,737,297

"The importations of sheep's wool of an average of four years, ending 5th January, 1811, amounted to 7,855,567 lbs. and were from that date to the 5th July in the same year as follows:

Germany and North of Europe,	41,594
Portugal,	872,681
Spain and Gibraltar,	2,147,696
Malta and the Levant,	49,654
Ireland and the Isle of Man,	3,690
Cape of Good Hope,	4,318
States of America,	7,103
Brazil,	12,741
Prize wool,	1,193

Total pounds, 3,140,670

"The flocks of fine woolled sheep in Spain, before the invasion of that unhappy desolated country by Bonaparte, was established at about 6,000,000; of these a moiety, perhaps three-fourths, are already destroyed, and the remainder daily diminishing by rapine and neglect. From what corner of the earth, then, can the manufacturers of this country be supplied with fine wool for the next twenty years? This is a most serious question, and whenever the manufacturers shall be convinced of their real situation for a supply of fine wool, the growers thereof in England will meet with a very different reception from them, from that which they have hitherto experienced. That day is not far distant; we have not at present, in this kingdom, a single year's consumption of fine Spanish wool on hand; small quantities are still escaping the ravages of the tyrant and finding their way, through Portugal, from Spain to England; but it is too much to expect, that even these adventitious supplies can continue for any length of time."

The Quality of the Mutton.

"Interested individuals have created so many doubts of the quality of Merino mutton, that those persons who have had no opportunity of correcting their judgment by experience, suffer themselves to be misled by assertions which probably had their origin in observations on mutton in Spain. From such premises can correct inferences be drawn? Mutton is eaten in Spain only by the lowest description of the people, except in the houses of a few noblemen and gentlemen who graze Merino wethers in the English manner, and the excellence of their mutton has never been questioned."

"The comparative price of mutton in London forms a good criterion of its value. Mr. King, of Newgate market, sells Merino mutton for a half penny a pound more than any other; not, as he declares, on account of public curiosity, but its superior flavour."

"There is an excellence peculiar to Merino sheep and their crosses, which has hitherto been little noticed: their hind quarters are heavier than their fore quarters, consequently the greater weight of mutton is in the more profitable joints." "Mr. Tollet, an early and extensive breeder of Merino sheep and a coadjutor of Lord Somerville, has found a ready sale for, and perfect approbation of, his mutton in Staffordshire. Mr. Hunt records, that his wethers have always turned out to his most complete satisfaction in Hampshire, while Mr. Hatfield, residing in the Isle of Wight, more particularly supports the conjecture of the Duke of Bedford, by informing us that many gentlemen of his acquaintance think this mutton equal to Welsh."

"Mr. Parry, too, who can never be mentioned among Merino breeders without respect and admiration, mentions in his Facts, "that at Bath, from its size and flavor, it has always been much courted, and has sold in the market for the highest price." "Mr. Armitage, of Webton Court, near Hereford, says, I am decidedly of opinion that the Merino sheep will endure the hardship and drudgery of folding and bear the weather equal to any South Down, and I have some yearling highly crossed and very fine in the wool, weighing from 14 to 16 pounds per quarter."

Mr. Sutton, of Eaton in Cheshire, makes the following communication:—"About five years since, I began the Merino cross on Ryland ewes; I was then in possession of a flock of Leicestershire sheep, which I had good reason to think were some of the best in the country, as they had taken several premiums at our Agricultural shows." The crossed Merino wool sold that year for 3s. 6d. per pound, the Leicester for 1s. 2d.—the former much the greater weight. This determined me to sell the whole of my Leicester flock; and I now keep only the crossed Merinoes.—The sheep which I have hitherto tried feed quick, make beautiful mutton and good flavored. Several gentlemen in this neighborhood having heard much said against it, desired to have a quarter of some one year old wethers I was killing; and having tasted it, unanimously declared that they never eat better mutton of its age." "Mr. Allen of Haynes, Bedfordshire, sends this account of his flock, amounting to about 400: For many years I kept on my farm Leicesters, and then South Downs, sparing no expense to procure the best of their kinds; but, from observation and conviction, I changed to the Merino about ten years ago, in which breed I have continued

ever since, finding them more healthy, and having fewer losses than with either of the other breeds. My mutton of the various dips is highly approved, and I obtain the highest price going for the best mutton of other breeds, now 8 1/2 d. per lb."

The secretary, after giving the opinions and calculations of Mr. Tharp and Mr. Birbeck, corroborating those already cited, but which are too long to be inserted here, addresses himself thus to the president of the society: "Mr. Tharp and Mr. Birbeck are gentlemen whose statements must carry with them so much weight, that further authorities need not be resorted to. Upon the whole, therefore, no doubt remains, but that the Merino race and its crosses may be so improved as ultimately to fulfill your prediction, sir, by carrying "The finest wool in the world, which is Spanish, on the best mutton in the world, which is English," thus uniting the five qualities required by Sir John Sinclair in a perfect breed of sheep "form, fleece, fat, flesh and flavor."

TO FARMERS.

Destructive to the pestiferous insect Sheep Tick. Those that have been owners of the Merinoes, have met with some loss and much trouble by this insect, as well as those of our breed of sheep. Part the wool on the back of the sheep from head to tail, sprinkle in a little snuff several days going, and my word for it, the destruction will be complete.

Paymaster's Notice.

I shall attend the following places, and on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of paying off the 1st Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, (commanded by Colonel George Trotter Jun.) who served on the expedition to Upper Canada, in the year 1812, under his excellency Governor Shelby, viz
At Lexington, on Monday the 17th April, 1815, to pay Capt. David Todd's Company.
At same place, on Tuesday the 18th April, 1815, to pay Capt. S. W. Megowan's Company.
At same place, on Thursday the 20th April, 1815, to pay Capt. John Wyatt's Company.
At Georgetown on Tuesday the 2nd May, to pay Captain Joseph Redding's Company.
At Versailles, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th April, to pay Capt. John Christopher's Company.
At Nicholasville, on Thursday the 27th April, to pay Capt. Mason Singleton's Company.
At same place, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th April, to pay Capt. Gustavus Bower's Company.
AMBROSE DUDLEY, Jun. Paymaster.
1st Regt. Ky. M. V.

CIRCUS.

Mr. Cayetano respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that the new circus will be ready to perform in the first of May next, and that no pains or expense have been omitted to render it pleasant and comfortable to gratify the public expectation.

The ladies and gentlemen are further informed that he has just received a new company of Equestrians and Trampolin Exercisers from Europe:—lately from Philadelphia and Charleston and hope by their unremitting exertions to be able to merit their applause.

Cash Wanted.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale, on a credit of one, two and three years:—
A three story Brick House, lately occupied by the subscriber, at present by E. W. Craig, on Main street, calculated for business and a family.
A new three story Brick House, second door below the above, built last summer, well arranged to accommodate a family and for business. The first story will be finished in ten days.
Three Frame Houses on Short street.
A lot at the corner of High and Main-Cross streets, lately owned by George Brownlee, on which there are two Frame Houses for families.
A lot on Main street, second below Coleman's brewery, on which is a Log House & double Frame House, both two stories; a large Frame Stable and Shed; also a Blacksmith Shop and Coal House.
A small Brick House and Lot on Water street.
One third of ten acres Out Lots, near Mr. Matthew Elder's.
Fifteen acres, being 3 Out Lots on Main-Cross street, the most beautiful and elegant situation for building in or near the town—Spring and Lower streets will be extended through these lots, which will be sold together or divided.
Eighty-four acres, chiefly wood land, 2 1/2 miles from the court house, on the Georgetown road, upon which is a valuable Garden, having been nine years engaged in selecting the most choice fruits, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Dwarf Apples, Quinces, Grapes, &c. Also a variety of Shrubs, berries and Flowers, &c. which time only can bring to the state they are at present; three Wells of excellent water, with a Pump in each; an excellent Root House, with Sheds all round; a large Stone Stable; Carriage and Cow Houses; a Stone House for a gardener; two Log Houses, together with an intended Dwelling House, calculated for a large family; the house is not completely finished: all the materials are, however, procured, and it could be completely finished in 4 months. It fronts the Georgetown road—an oval room in the centre, 26 by 30 feet, with a dome ceiling—two octagon rooms, connected with the oval room by saloons; back, and adjoining of which, is a two story Brick House, 55 by 58, with a 10 feet passage, having six rooms on each floor. The basement of the back building is of stone, nearly the whole of which is above ground, with several convenient rooms, and passage as above; also cellars under the whole of the front.
Also, my interest, being one equal undivided half of 200 acres of Land, in and adjoining the town of Lexington, formerly owned by Col. Robert Patterson.
Also, 200 acres of Land, being the farm lately occupied by Jesse Bledsoe, Esq. about 2 miles from the court-house; there are few handsomer situations nearer the town.
Complete and perfect titles will be made.

LEWIS SANDERS.
April 10, 1815.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will get constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to Mr. L. Sanders, Lexington, or the subscriber at Sandersville.

RICH'D. K. DOWLING.
April 16, 1815.

Two Cents Reward.
RAN-AWAY from Sandersville, a NEGRO BOY, named BILL, about 17 years old, straight, well made fellow, five feet one inch high, had on when he went away an iron yoke about his neck—he has taken a good bridle with him, and has been in the habit of stealing horses, money, &c. &c.—The negro is owned by Miss Winny Webb, and hired to me as an honest one. The above reward, but no charges will be paid to any person taking up and returning said boy to me.

R. W. DOWLING.
Sandersville, 11th April, 1815.

TAKEN up by Robert Long, in Woodford County, on South Elkhorn, near Calhoun's mill, a DARK BROWN MARE, 6 Years old past, 14 hands high, branded U. S. off hind foot white, some saddle spots, supposed to belong to the United States, appraised to \$15.—Given under my hand this 10th of December, 1814.

W. B. LONG, J. P.

A copy. Attest,
RANDOLPH RILEY, Jr. c. w. c.

AUCTION.

I WISH to sell three new BRICK HOUSES lying at the corner of High and Spring streets, on the upper end of the Theatre Lot. Also, the DWELLING-HOUSE in which I now live and LOT, including the Theatre. There is a front of 90 feet on Water-street. The above property will be sold at private sale at any time before the first day of May next, on which day it will be sold at auction, if not sooner disposed of.—Also, on that day will be sold at auction, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of BEDS and BEDDING, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c. &c. together with a CARRIAGE and HORSES, and GIG and HARNESS. The real estate will be sold on a credit of sixty days for one fourth—and the remainder in three equal annual payments. Any notes of my own due within twelve months, will be received for the 60 day payment, by discharging the interest. The Furniture, &c. will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums above twenty dollars.

LUKE USHER.
The sale will take place at the Theatre, at ten o'clock in the morning.
DAN'L BRADFORD, Auc.
Lexington, April 12, 1815.

Hemp Seed

FOR SALE, of the last year's crop, by
B. BLUNT.
Short-Street, Lex. April 17.

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to
DAN'L BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815.

Wanted to purchase,
FIVE NEGRO BOYS and ONE NEGRO GIRL, between the ages of 15 and 25 years, for which Cash will be given.
Inquire of the Printer.
April 16, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815.

State of Kentucky, FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.
John Hopkins, and the heirs and representatives of Ephraim Polke, deceased, COMPLAINANTS,

Against
John Morris and Elizabeth Morris, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants, and the defendant Elizabeth Morris having failed to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that unless she shall appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
April 13, 1815.

Woodford County, Sct.

TAKEN up by Robert Searce of Scott county one BLACK MARE, supposed to be 7 or 8 years, old next spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, star in her forehead, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$25 before me this 6th day of February, 1815.

J. DAVIDSON, J. P.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, lately owned and occupied by Abner Le Grand. The house is finished in the best style, and situate in a handsome part of the town. Also, a FARM, containing 100 acres, about 5 miles from Lexington near the Tate's-creek road, on which there is a good dwelling-house, orchards, &c. Terms may be known by application to
CHARLES WILKINS, Trustees of
JOHN TODD, Jr.
W. N. LANE, A. Le Grand.
Lexington, 8th April, 1815.

For Sale,

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by John G. Cowling, for the payment of certain debts therein specified—
THE subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by said Cowling, situate on Main-street—the house is well finished, and a desirable situation for a private residence. Terms may be known by application to
JOHN TODD, Jr. Trustee.
April 8, 1815.

Caution.

THIS is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on a note executed by me to Charles Hundley, for the sum of \$100, and dated the 8th day of February, 1815, as I do not intend to pay it except compelled by law, as he has not complied with the contract.
WILLIAM SHOOT.
April 7, 1815.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS I gave my note for \$35 to James Newell, which was obtained from me by fraud, I warn all persons against trading for the same, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law.
JACOB BOYERS.
March 29, 1815.

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington.
April 3.

Self Defence.

In the Gazette of yesterday, I discover an advertisement of Pollard Keen's, cautioning persons from taking an assignment on a note that I hold of him—he need not be afraid of any person being taken in by an assignment, as I shall make no other assignment than to the sheriff of Jessamine county. I would ask why the fraud was not discovered and advertised to the public, before his note was protested in bank. The want of money sometimes produces fraud—such, perhaps, as he has accused me with.

JOHN T. EVANS.
Nicholasville, March 28.

Will be Sold,

BY wholesale, at prime cost, with costs of carriage, the whole stock of J. & G. Geib's MUSIC STORE, consisting of Piano Forte's, Violins, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Trumpets, Bugles, Bassoons, Tambourines, Flageolets, &c. &c. A collection of well selected MUSIC for all instruments.
French and American PAPER for rooms.
Mahogany VENEERS.
A few common LOOKING GLASSES.
A very great variety of PRINTS elegantly mounted; and a great variety of other articles in the Music line too tedious to mention.
Lexington, April 1, 1815.
N. B. As J. & G. Geib intend closing the concern, is the reason they offer the above articles at prime cost.
Also, for sale as above, an elegant CIG, enviously new, at 6 & 8 months.



FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE SAILOR'S GRAVE.

Beyond the ken of mortal eye,
Where angry tempests roar,
A sailor's bones neglected lie
Upon the sea-beat shore—
And dark and sad is oceans wave
That beats upon the sailor's grave.
The sea-gull's scream is heard alone,
To soothe his deep repose;
O'er his remains no earth was thrown,
His eyes no kindred close—
Dismal and furious is the wave
That beats upon the sailor's grave.
The sailor once in life's vain scene,
With merit lived his part;
No youth more lively on the green,
None had a better heart—
But vigor, goodness, could not save
The sailor from his watery grave.

A GOOD ONE.

The day after the news of the ratification of peace was known on board the British squadron off New-England, a man who had been formerly supplying them with provisions, went alongside one of the ships with a load of refreshments, &c. The officer of the deck looking over the gang-way, and espying his quondam friend, accosted him thus: "be off you rascal; we can trade with honest men now."—*N. Y. Col.*

Since the peace, the British in our waters are forced to watch their crews continually to prevent desertion, which notwithstanding are very frequent.

A naval officer, lately returning to one of our sea ports from an excursion into the country, met a number of his men, and ordered them back, which they refused.—He then asked them where they were going; they replied, "to the Hartford Convention." On relating the circumstance, after he reached town, a gentleman observed, "that they lied, for the Hartford convention never deserted his majesty's service."

NOTICE.

Treasury Department,
March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions, four hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned: the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in Treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress, passed respectively, the 30th, of June, 1812; the 26th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3. On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4. Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the Banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations, or persons, making the payments; the Cashiers will also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state, in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly yearly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the U. States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next: and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will permit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion of it, which is due and unpaid: and, therefore an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock, in the market of Philadelphia or New-York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent, will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such proposals be accepted.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Bank Stock.

BOOKS for subscription of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky, are now open in the Lexington Branch Bank.
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
March, 1815.

Just Received.

A SMALL INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, on consignment, which is offered at a discount, and on liberal credits. Apply to
J. P. SCHATZELL.
25th March, 1815.

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for striking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MILLING CARDS FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.
COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacturer at
LEWIS SANDERS*,
Lexington.

March 1, 1815.

10-6m.

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommending her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

Terms as usual.

March 11, 1815.

DAVID TODD has recommenced the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner towards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. Thos. Worland.

12-4f

March 13, 1815.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SCDDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.
N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 3.

49-4f

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A FARM within three miles of town, containing 87 1-2 acres, a large proportion of which is woodland—there is on the premises a good two story brick-house.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
Imperial Tea, of superior quality,
in small boxes.

March 21.

ROBERT TOLAND.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,
HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.
February 20.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-4f

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment;—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19.
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by
J. LOWRY

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41

Hiram Shaw.

FULING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, to be able to furnish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17.

42

Work for the Tinker! good wifes
He is a lad of METTLE,
I wish that you could mend your lives,
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID.

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruff as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-4f

December 19.

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust, the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, Trustee.
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814.

51-4f

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21.

47-4f

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.
The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—1094 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.
BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.
October 17.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813.

49-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.
32-4f

August 8, 1814.

HAY & BOARDMAN'S

Shoe Ware-House,

CORNER of Main and Mill-streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. H. & L. Hawkins, where they are now opening the most elegant assortment of SHOES, of every description, that ever were offered for sale in this place, which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

Also, Gentlemen's first quality BOOTS, Children's Morocco HATS, and Morocco SKINS suitable for Bookbinders, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, &c. &c. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our goods, which we flatter ourselves will give general satisfaction.

12-4f
Lexington, March 17, 1815.
The Editors of the Knoxville Gazette, Knoxville—Clarion, Nashville, and Recorder, Clarksville, will please insert the above advertisement two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South Carolina.]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815.

11-4f

6 1-2 Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber two apprentices have to the Chair-Making Business, named ISAAC MESSIC and JAMES MCCOY.—The above reward will be given for both, or three cents for either of them, but no expenses paid.

WILLIAM CHALEN.
Lexington, March 30, 1815.

14-3

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,
WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18.

8-4f

Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein.—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18.

8-4f

NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify and forwarn all and every person or persons, whoever, from trading for, or taking an assignment or endorsement on 2 negotiable drafts drawn by me in favor of & endorsed by Wm. Clarke, and given to William Walden: both dated at Lexington, July 22d, 1814, and each for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-three cents—one payable twelve months after date, and the other eighteen months after date; as I do not intend paying said notes unless compelled by law—the consideration for which they were given, having failed.

ASA WILGUS.
February 13.

8

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815.

25-4f

Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815.

5-4f

Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,
An elegant and fashionable assortment of

Paper Hangings,

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.
ALSO,
A general assortment of

Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—McQue's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spinn and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Papers—Madeira & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.
They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done as usual.
Feb. 6, 1815.

6-4f

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.
Lex. January 3, 1815.

3—

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.
10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRIAGE AGE that has been about a year in use, for sale.
JOHN HART.
Lexington, February 11, 1815.

7-4f

NOTICE.

THE Board of commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

THOMAS SWANN,
F. S. KEY,
JOHN LAW.
The Editors of Newspapers, who print the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the secretary of said board.

By order of the board,
RICHARD WALLACH, Sec'y.
February 27.

13-4

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-4f

May 10, 1813.

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank.
Feb. 11, 1815.

7-4f Oct.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN, WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheap-side, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.
47-4f

Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, WHISKEY, &c. By the Barrel.
For sale by
D. BRADFORD,
On Cheap-side.
Lexington, January 16.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.
Jan. 7.

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815.

FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 17, 1814.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,
CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at
Sanders.
August 7, 1814.